



NNT gene

nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase

Normal Function

The *NNT* gene provides instructions for making an enzyme called nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase. This enzyme is found embedded in the inner membrane of structures called mitochondria, which are the energy-producing centers of cells. This enzyme helps produce a substance called NADPH, which is involved in removing potentially toxic molecules called reactive oxygen species that can damage DNA, proteins, and cell membranes. Nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase is found throughout the body, but it is particularly abundant in the hormone-producing adrenal and thyroid glands, heart, kidneys, and fatty tissue.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

familial glucocorticoid deficiency

At least 25 mutations in the *NNT* gene have been found to cause familial glucocorticoid deficiency. This condition is characterized by potentially life-threatening low blood sugar (hypoglycemia), recurrent infections, and skin coloring darker than that of other family members (hyperpigmentation). The features of familial glucocorticoid deficiency are caused by an inability of the adrenal glands to produce a group of hormones called glucocorticoids, which play a role in many functions in the body. *NNT* gene mutations account for approximately 10 percent of cases of this condition.

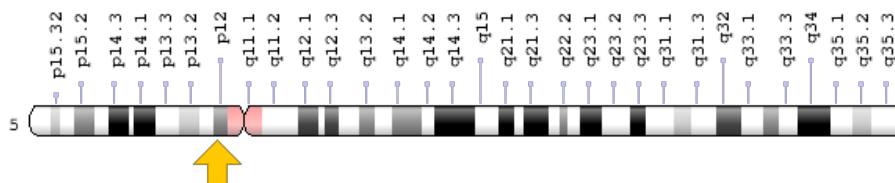
Most of the mutations that cause familial glucocorticoid deficiency change single protein building blocks (amino acids) in the nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase enzyme. These mutations impair the enzyme's ability to produce NADPH, leading to an increase in reactive oxygen species in the adrenal glands. Over time, these toxic molecules can impair the function of adrenal gland cells and lead to the death of those cells (apoptosis), diminishing the production of glucocorticoids. A shortage of these hormones impairs blood sugar regulation, immune system function, and other cellular functions, leading to the signs and symptoms of familial glucocorticoid deficiency.

It is unclear why *NNT* gene mutations seem to only affect adrenal gland function. Researchers suggest that individuals with familial glucocorticoid deficiency caused by *NNT* gene mutations could develop problems in other tissues over time as reactive oxygen species exert their harmful effects.

Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 5p12, which is the short (p) arm of chromosome 5 at position 12

Molecular Location: base pairs 43,602,574 to 43,705,566 on chromosome 5 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 108, GRCh38.p7) (NCBI)



Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

- energy-linked transhydrogenase
- GCCD4
- NAD(P) transhydrogenase
- NAD(P) transhydrogenase, mitochondrial
- NADP transhydrogenase
- NADPH transferase
- nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate + transhydrogenase
- NNTM_HUMAN
- pyridine nucleotide transhydrogenase

Additional Information & Resources

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28NNT%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28nicotinamide+nucleotide+transhydrogenase%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+OR+%28%28NADP+transhydrogenase%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28nicotinamide+adenine+dinucleotide+phosphate+++transhydrogenase%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

OMIM

- NICOTINAMIDE NUCLEOTIDE TRANSHYDROGENASE
<http://omim.org/entry/607878>

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_NNT.html
- ClinVar
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=NNT%5Bgene%5D>
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?q=data/hgnc_data.php&hgnc_id=7863
- NCBI Gene
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/23530>
- UniProt
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q13423>

Sources for This Summary

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<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/gene/NNT>

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